

Design of A W-Band Four-Channel Dual-Polarization Waveguide Slot Antenna

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Abstract—The W-band full-polarization radar detection system is in need of a new type of antenna feed with good performance. The waveguide slot array antenna, has the advantages of low profile, high radiation efficiency, easy access to high gain. It has been become the research emphasis in the field of millimeter wave detection. In order to satisfy the need of developing complete polarization radar detection system, a W-band four-channel dual-polarization waveguide slot antenna is designed. The results of the simulation and optimization tests show that, the antenna has outstanding technical characteristics in double polarization. The antenna gain is higher than 13dB, and the cross-polarization level lower than -34dB. The bandwidth below VSWR 1.5 is better than 2.8GHz. High isolation of over 50dB is achieved between different polarization input ports. (Abstract)

Keywords- *W-band; dual-polarization antenna; four-channel feeding structure; waveguide slot array(key words)*

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to significant dielectric losses in millimeter-wave band, inevitable electromagnetic wave attenuation along transmission lines, and low efficiency of conventional array antenna fed by microstrip in high frequency region [1], which can no longer meet the technical requirements of high gain and wide band in millimeter-wave band. The millimeter-wave detection system is in urgent need of a new type of antenna in the application of millimeter-wave band.

The waveguide slot antenna has high radiation efficiency, because it does not suffer from dielectric losses. It also has the advantages of low profile, low transmission losses , and easy access to high gain. The waveguide slot antenna is widely used in radar antenna system thanks to its features of narrow beam and low side lobe. In recent years, Ando & Hirokawa Lab in Tokyo Institute of Technology has been studying ways to improve the performance of waveguide slot antenna [2]-[8]. By using full cooperate-feeding structure and cross-shaped radiating slots, researchers have been able to operate waveguide slot array antenna in the dual-polarization mode in the 60-GHz band and as antenna it is quite eligible [8].

Beijing key laboratory of millimeter wave and terahertz technology has been working on W-band full-polarization radar detection system. We already used horn antenna as the feed of W-band dual-polarization Cassegrain antenna. The horn antenna feed has four mutually independent apertures, which are linearly polarized subarrays of rotational symmetry. It has the ability of synthesizing any kind of polarization wave instantaneously. Due to the test results, the Cassegrain antenna gain is higher than 36dB in 93 GHz band. To improve the system performance further, we use the waveguide slot antenna as the feed of Cassegrain antenna. We hope that we could take advantage of the high performance of the waveguide slot antenna.

In order to realize the instantaneous full-polarization operation and effective extraction of the target's multi-polarization information, we propose a four-channel feeding structure, and combine it with 2×2 radiating element as the entire structure of the antenna. HFSS simulation results show that this type of dual-polarization antenna has outstanding characteristics, and it could satisfy the feed demand of Cassegrain antenna.

II. ANTENNA CONFIGURATION

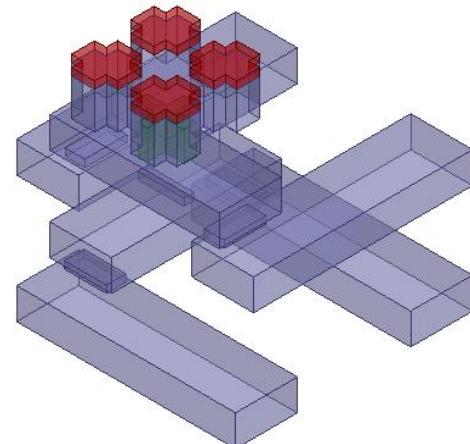


Figure 1. Antenna structure

Fig. 1 shows the antenna structure, which can be divided into two parts: four-channel feeding structure and radiating element.

Horizontal polarization wave and vertical polarization wave are fed into antenna structure by their feeding waveguide respectively. Due to the special set of feeding structure, two polarization waves form a pair of orthogonal magnetic fields in cross-shaped coupling slot. The waves are then transmitted into the radiating element located above. TE₁₀ and TE₀₁ mode are excited by the two polarization waves in radiating element, which eventually radiate into the free space through the cross-shaped radiating slot.

A. Four-channel feeding structure

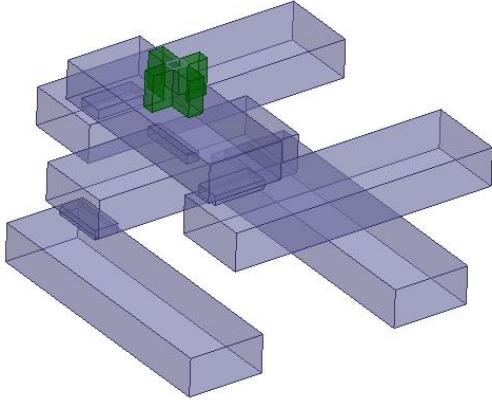


Figure 2. Four-channel feeding structure

Fig. 2 shows the four-channel feeding structure. The size of standard rectangular waveguide is WR-10. The four-channel feeding structure consists of two horizontal polarization feeding waveguides, two vertical polarization feeding waveguides, four feeding coupling slots, two waveguide transmission layers and a cross-shaped coupling slot.

The feeding structure sets two kinds of polarization ports on the different layers. Two horizontal polarization feeding ports are placed in the first layer, and two vertical polarization feeding ports are placed in the second layer. Two kinds of polarization feeding ports only transmit dominate mode, TE₁₀ mode. Horizontal polarization wave is fed by horizontal polarization waveguide, and transmitted into horizontal polarization waveguide transmission layer through feeding coupling slot. Then it's coupled into vertical polarization waveguide transmission layer by the horizontal polarization coupling slot above horizontal waveguide transmission layer. Similarly, vertical polarization wave is coupled into vertical polarization waveguide transmission layer. Two polarization waves form a pair of orthogonal magnetic field components in vertical polarization waveguide layer, under cross-shaped feeding slot.

Based on the TE₁₀ mode magnetic field distribution, the longitudinal magnetic field is very weak on the center of rectangular waveguide. Therefore, the vertical polarization wave wouldn't be coupled into horizontal feeding waveguide beneath through feeding

coupling slot. The high isolation between two kinds of polarization feeding ports is achieved. Finally, two kinds of polarization waves are transmitted into radiating element through cross-shaped coupling slot.

B. Radiating element

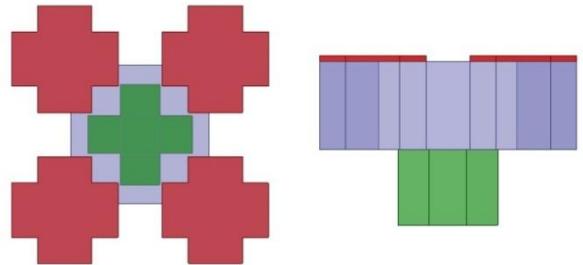


Figure 3. Radiating element structure

Fig. 3 shows the radiating element structure. It consists of a cross-shaped radiating slot, a quadruple-ridged waveguide and four cross-shaped coupling slots. The cross-shaped radiating slot and the quadruple-ridged waveguide share the same structural shape, which ensure the maximum radiation efficiency. Rotationally symmetry structure is adopted on the quadruple-ridged waveguide. This special structure makes sure that the electromagnetic energy could be distributed equally to four cross-shaped radiating slots, and the feeding amplitude could be kept consistent. Therefore, two types of polarization could have the same characteristics.

The cross-shaped coupling slot couples the two types of orthogonal polarization waves into quadruple-ridged waveguide, in which TE₁₀ and TE₀₁ mode are excited. The direction of the electric and magnetic fields of these two modes are both orthogonal, as is shown in Fig. 4. To realize the dual-polarization mode, the cross-shaped radiating slot is formed by a pair of orthogonal rectangular slots, each of which chooses its respective mode, TE₁₀ or TE₀₁ mode. Due to the orthogonality of two modes, low cross-polarization level is achieved.

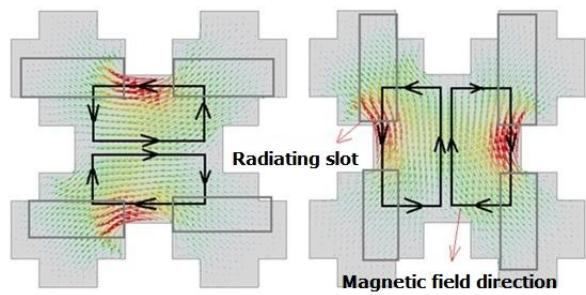


Figure 4. Magnetic field distribution of TE₁₀ and TE₀₁ mode

The radiating element structure has already given outstanding performance in the 60-GHz band [8]. Due to the principle of frequency scaling used in frequency-independent antennas, as we change the model size and working frequency in the same proportion, the performance of antenna would not change. This means that we can reduce the antenna model size from 60GHz to 94GHz in the same proportion, in order to determine

the initial parameters. Thus, further simulation and optimization of the antenna could be carried out.

III. SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION

A. Simulation steps

The simulation and optimization of antenna could be divided into the following steps:

- (1) Optimize the radiating element structure;
- (2) Optimize the four-channel feeding structure;
- (3) Combine optimized radiating element and four-channel feeding structure as the entire antenna structure;
- (4) Adjust the antenna structure parameter's values according to laws of simulation and optimization.

B. Optimization methods

The key method of optimization is parameter sweep analysis provided by the stimulation software of HFSS: by sweeping the parameters one at a time while the others remain unchanged, we are able to observe and record their respective influence on the antenna's performance and thus adjust certain structures to optimize the antenna's performance.

To realize a uniform excitation in neighboring radiating slots, the electromagnetic field in the quadruple-ridged waveguide has to be symmetric. It can be achieved by propagating the dominant mode and cutting off the higher-order modes generated by the coupling slots. When the quadruple-ridged waveguide under the radiating slots is sufficiently high or low, the higher-order modes could be cut off [8]. The attenuation of E and its constant α of the TE_{Mn} modes through the coupling slots are expressed by (1) and (2):

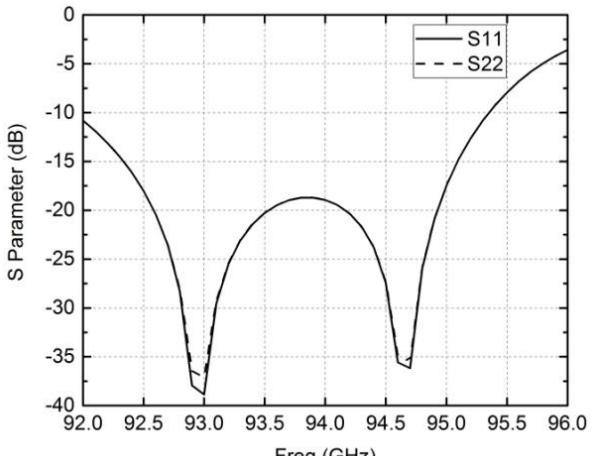
$$E = E_0 \exp(-\alpha t_c) \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{l_c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{w_c}\right)^2 - k^2} \quad (2)$$

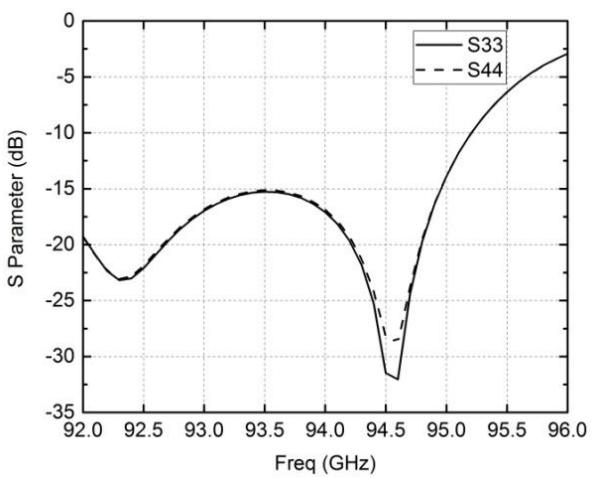
where, t_c , l_c , and w_c are the height, length and width of the quadruple-ridged waveguide, respectively. k is the wave number in free space. In fact, the length and width of the quadruple-ridged waveguide are the same, because rotationally symmetry structure is adopted.

We choose the length and height of the quadruple-ridged waveguide, and the spacing between radiating slots as the main optimization parameters. Then sweep analyses of each parameters are finished by HFSS. Based on the effects of parameters sweep on the characteristics of the antenna, the final structure is determined.

IV. RESULTS



(a) Horizontal polarization feeding ports



(b) Vertical polarization feeding ports

Figure 5. Return losses of feeding ports

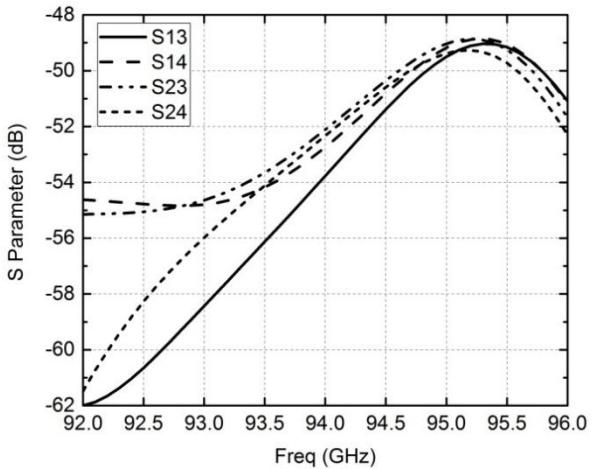


Figure 6. Isolation between different polarization feeding ports

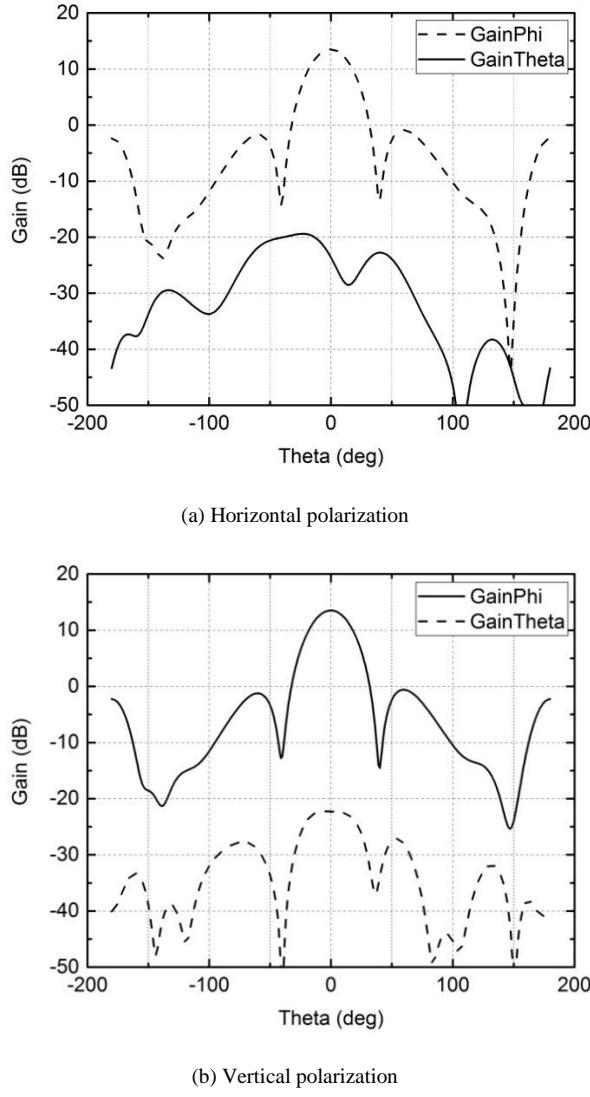


Figure 7. Radiation pattern

The results of the simulation and optimization tests are as follows: the peak of horizontal polarization gain is 13.54dB, the width of 3dB beam is 42.3°, and cross-polarization level lower than -34dB; the peak of vertical polarization gain is 13.55dB, the width of 3dB beam is 42.2°, cross-polarization level lower than -35dB. The average level of the two polarization's side lobe is lower than -14dB. The bandwidth of horizontal polarization is 2.89GHz below VSWR 1.5, and 3.5GHz below VSWR 2. The bandwidth of vertical polarization is 3.35GHz below VSWR 1.5, and 4.14GHz below VSWR 2. High isolation above 50dB is achieved between different polarization feeding ports. When the two kinds of polarization feeding ports work together, the antenna has the ability of synthesizing any kind of polarization wave.

Main parameters of optimized antenna, as are showed in Table 1.

TABLE I. MAIN PARAMETERS OF ANTENNA

Parameter	Value
Length of cross-shaped radiating slot	1.9mm
Width of cross-shaped radiating slot	0.96mm
Length of cross-shaped coupling slot 1	2mm
Width of cross-shaped coupling slot 1	0.5mm
Length of cross-shaped coupling slot 2	1.9mm
Width of cross-shaped coupling slot 2	0.4mm
Height of cross-shaped coupling slot	1.2mm
Length of horizontal polarization coupling slot	1.72mm
Width of horizontal polarization coupling slot	0.8mm
Length of vertical polarization coupling slot	1.74mm
Width of vertical polarization coupling slot	0.8mm
Length of horizontal polarization transmission waveguide	7mm
Length of vertical polarization transmission waveguide	6.96mm
Height of the quadruple-ridged waveguide	1.5mm
Spacing between radiating slots	2.44mm

V. CONCLUSION

In our design, we propose a W-band four-channel dual-polarization waveguide slot antenna, which will be employed as the feed of Cassegrain antenna in the W-band full-polarization radar detection system. The antenna makes possible an instantaneous full-polarization operation and effective extraction of the target's multi-polarization information. The results of the simulation and optimization tests show that, the peaks of two kinds of polarization gain are higher than 13dB, cross-polarization levels lower than -32dB. The bandwidth of two kinds of polarization is larger than 2.8GHz below VSWR 1.5. High isolation of above 50dB is achieved between different polarization feeding ports.

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